

RUL

3. Destruction; loss of happiness or fortune; overthrow.
He parted frowning from me, as if *ruin*
Leapt from his eyes. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
Those whom God to *ruin* has design'd,
He fits for fate, and first destroys their mind. *Dryden.*
4. The errors of young men are the *ruin* of business. *Bacon.*
Havock, and spoil, and *ruin* are my gain. *Milton.*
To *RUIN*. *v. a.* [ruiner, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To subvert; to demolish.
A nation loving gold must rule this place,
Our temples *ruin*, and our rites deface. *Dryden.*
2. To destroy; to deprive of felicity or fortune.
By thee rais'd I *ruin* all my foes. *Milton.*
Dispel all honours of the sword and gown,
Grace with a nod, and *ruin* with a frown. *Dryden.*
A confident dependence ill-grounded creates such a negli-
gence, as will certainly *ruin* us in the end. *Wake.*
3. To impoverish.
She would *ruin* me in silks, were not the quantity that goes
to a large pincushion sufficient to make her a gown and petti-
coat. *Addison.*
To *RUIN*. *v. n.*
1. To fall in ruins.
Hell heard th' unufferable noise, hell saw
Heav'n *ruining* from heav'n, and would have fled
Affrighted, but strict fate had fix'd too deep
Her dark foundations, and too fast had bound. *Milton.*
2. To run to ruin.
Though he his house of polish'd marble build,
Yet shall it *ruin* like the moth's frail cell,
Or sheds of reeds, which summer's heat repel. *Sandys.*
3. To be brought to poverty or misery.
If we are idle, and disturb the industrious in their business,
we shall *ruin* the faster. *Locke.*
To *RUINATE*. *v. a.* [from *ruin*. This word is now obsolete.]
1. To subvert; to demolish.
I will not *ruinate* my father's house,
Who gave his blood to lime the stones together,
And set up Lancaster. *Shaksp. Henry VI. p. iii.*
We'll order well the state,
That like events may ne'er it *ruinate*. *Shaksp.*
2. To bring to meanness or misery irrecoverable.
The Romans came to pull down kingdoms; Philip and
Nabis were already *ruinated*, and now was his turn to be
affailed. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
So shall the great revenger *ruinate*. *Sandys.*
RUINATION. *n. f.* [from *ruinate*.] Subversion; demolition;
overthrow. Obsolete.
Roman coins were overthrown in the ground, in the sad-
den *ruination* of towns by the Saxons. *C Camden's Remains.*
RUINOUS. *adj.* [from *ruin*.] Lat. *ruinosus*, Fr. [*ruineux*.]
1. Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demolished.
It is less dangerous, when divers parts of a tower are de-
cayed, and the foundation firm, than when the foundation is
ruinous. *Heyward.*
2. Mischievous; pernicious; baneful; destructive.
The birds,
After a night of storm to *ruinous*,
Clear'd up their choicest notes in bush and spray,
To gratulate the sweet return of morn. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
Those successes are more glorious, which bring benefit to
the world, than such *ruinous* ones, as are dyed in human
blood. *Glanvill's Preface to Sceff.*
A stop might be put to that *ruinous* practice of gaming. *See.*
RUINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ruinous*.]
1. In a ruinous manner.
2. Mischievously; destructively.
If real uneasiness may be admitted to be as deterring as
imaginary ones, his own decree will retort the most *ruinously*
on himself. *Decay of Piety.*
RULE. *n. f.* [regula, Lat.]
1. Government; empire; sway; supreme command.
I am Adam'd, that women
Should seek for rule, supremacy, or sway, *Shaksp.*
When they are bound to serve, love, and obey.
Ever belov'd, and loving may his rule be! *Shaksp.*
A wife servant shall have rule over a son that causeth
shame. *Proverbs xvii. 2.*
There being no law of nature nor positive law of God,
that determines which is the positive heir, the right of suc-
cession; and consequently of bearing rules could not have
been determined. *Locke.*
This makes them apprehensive of every tendency, to en-
danger that form of rule established by the law of their
country. *Addison's Freeholder, No 52.*
Instruct me whence this uproar
And wherefore Vane, the sworn friend to Rome,
Should spurn against our rule, and stir
The tributary provinces to war. *A. Phillips's Britain.*

RUM

- Sev'n years the traitor rich Mycenæ sway'd,
And his stern rule the groaning land obey'd. *Pope.*
2. An instrument by which lines are drawn.
If your influence be quite dam'd up
With black usurping mists, some gentle taper,
Though a rush-candle from the wicker hole
Of some clay habitation, visit us
With thy long level'd rule of freaming light. *Milton.*
A judicious artist will use his eye, but he will trust only to
his rule. *South's Sermons.*
3. Canon; precept by which the thoughts or actions are
directed.
Adam's sin did not deprive him of his rule, but left the
creatures to a reluctance. *Bacon.*
This little treatise will furnish you with infallible rules of
judging truly. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
Know it with an equal hand to hold the scale;
See it where the reasons pinch, and where they fail,
And where exceptions o'er the general rule prevail. *Dry.*
We profess to have embraced a religion, which contains
the most exact rules for the government of our lives. *Tillotson.*
We owe to christianity the discovery of the most certain
and perfect rule of life. *Tillotson.*
4. Regularity; propriety of behaviour.
Some say he's mad; others, that lesser hate him,
Do call it valiant fury; but for certain,
He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause
Within the belt of rule. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
To RULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To govern; to control; to manage with power and au-
thority.
It is a purpos'd thing
To curb the will of the nobility;
Suffer't, and live with such as cannot rule,
Nor ever will be rul'd. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Marg'ret shall now be queen, and rule the king;
But I will rule both her, the king, and realm. *Shaksp. Milton.*
A greater power now rul'd him.
Rome! 'tis thine alone with awful sway,
To rule mankind, and make the world obey,
Disposing peace and war thy own majestic way. *Dryd.*
2. To manage.
He fought to take unto him the ruling of the affairs. *1 Mac.*
3. To settle as by a rule.
Had he done it with the pope's license, his adversaries must
have been silent; for that's a ruled case with the school-
men. *Atterbury.*
To RULE. *v. n.* To have power or command.
Judah yet *ruleth* with God, and is faithful with the
saints. *Hesai xi. 12.*
Thrice happy men! whom God hath thus advanc'd!
Created in his image, there to dwell,
And worship him; and in reward to rule
Over his works. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*
We subdue and rule over all other creatures; and use for
our own behoof those qualities wherein they excel. *Roy.*
He can have no divine right to his obedience, who cannot
shew his divine right to the power of ruling over me. *Locke.*
RULER. *n. f.* [from rule.]
1. Governour; one that has the supreme command.
Soon rulers grow proud, and in their pride foolish. *Sidney.*
God, by his eternal providence, has ordained kings; and
the law of nature, leaders and rulers over others. *Raleigh.*
The pompous mansion was design'd
To please the mighty rulers of mankind;
Inferior temples use on either hand. *Addison.*
2. An instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.
They know how to draw a straight line between two points
by the side of a ruler. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*
RUM. *n. f.*
1. A country parson. A cant word.
I'm grown a mere mopus; no company comes,
But a rabble of tenants and rusty dull rums. *Swift.*
2. A kind of spirits distilled from molasses.
To RUMBLE. *v. n.* [rummelen, Dutch.] To make a hoarse
low continued noise.
The trembling streams, which wont in channels clear
To rumble gently down with murmur soft,
And were by them right tuneful taught to bear
A base's part amongst their consort's oars,
Now forc'd to overflow with brackish tears,
With troublous noise did dull their dainty ears. *Spenser.*
Ramble thy belly full, spit fire, spout rain;
Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire are my daughters;
I tax not you, you elements with unkindness. *Shaksp.*
At the rumbling of his chariots, and at the rumbling of his
wheels, the fathers shall not look back to their children for
feebleness. *Jeremiah xlviii. 3.*
Our courtier thinks that he's prefer'd, whom every
man envies;
When love so rumbles in his pate, no sleep comes in his
eyes. *Apollon.*

RUM

- Apollo starts, and all Parnassus shakes
At the rude rumbling Barabaption makes.
The fire the fann'd, with greater fury burn'd,
Rumbling within. *Roscommon.*
Th' included vapours, that in caverns dwell,
Lab'ring with colick pangs, and close confin'd,
In vain fought tiller from the rumbling wind. *Dryden.*
On a sudden there was heard a most dreadful rumbling noise
within the entrails of the machine, after which the moun-
tain burst. *Addison.*
Several monarchs have acquainted me, how often they
have been shook from their respective thrones, by the rum-
bling of a wheelbarrow. *Spektator, No 597.*
RUMBLER. *n. f.* [from rumble.] The person or thing that
rumbles.
RUMINANT. *adj.* [ruminant, Fr. ruminans, Latin.] Having
the property of chewing the cud.
Ruminant creatures have a power of directing this peri-
staltick motion upwards and downwards. *Roy.*
The description, given of the muscular part of the gullet,
is very exact in ruminants, but not in men. *Derham.*
To RUMINATE. *v. n.* [ruminare, Fr. ruminos, Lat.]
1. To chew the cud.
Others fill'd with pasture gazing fat,
Or bedward ruminating. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*
The necessity of sipping to dissolve the aliment, appears
from the contrivance of nature in making the salivary ducts
of animals, which ruminates or chew the cud, extremely
open. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
On grassy banks herds ruminating lie. *Thomson.*
2. To mule; to think again and again.
To ruminate upon her discontent. *Fairfax, b. iv.*
Of ancient prudence here he ruminates,
Of rising kingdoms, and of falling states. *Waller.*
I am at a solitude, an house between Hampstead and
London, wherein Sir Charles Sedley died: this circumstance
sets me a thinking and ruminating upon the employments in
which men of wit exercise themselves. *Steele to Pope.*
He practises a slow meditation, and ruminates on the sub-
ject; and perhaps in two nights and days rouses those several
ideas which are necessary. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*
To RUMINATE. *v. n.* [ruminare, Lat.]
1. To chew over again.
2. To mule on; to meditate over and over again.
'Tis a studied, not a present thought,
By duty ruminated. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
Knock at the study, where he keeps,
To ruminate strange plots of dire revenge. *Shaksp.*
The condemned English
Sit patiently, and mule ruminating
The morning's danger. *Shaksp.*
Mad with desire the ruminates her sin,
And wishes all her wishes o'er again;
Now she departs, and now resolves to try;
Would not, and would again, she knows not why. *Dry.*
RUMINATION. *n. f.* [ruminatio, Lat. from ruminare.]
1. The property or act of chewing the cud.
Rumination is given to animals, to enable them at once to
lay up a great store of food, and afterwards to chew it. *Arb.*
2. Meditation; reflection.
It is a melancholy of mine own, extracted from many ob-
jects, in which my often rumination wraps me in a most hu-
morous sadness. *Shaksp. As You like it.*
Retiring, full of rumination sad,
He mourns the weakness of these latter times. *Thomson.*
To RUMMAGE. *v. a.* [rummen, German, to empty. Skinner.
rimari, Lat.] To search; to plunder; to evacuate.
Our greedy feamen rummage every hold,
Smile on the booty of each wealthier chest. *Dryden.*
To RUMMAGE. *v. n.* To search places.
A fox was rummaging among a great many carved figures,
there was one very extraordinary piece. *L'Estrange.*
Some on antiquated authors pore;
Rummage for sense. *Dryden's Persius.*
I have often rummaged for old books in Little-Britain and
Duck-lane. *Swift.*
RUMMER. *n. f.* [romery, Dutch.] A glass; a drinking cup.
Imperial Rhine bestow'd the generous rummer. *Philips.*
RUMOUR. *n. f.* [rumors, Fr. rumor, Lat.] Flying or popu-
lar report; bruit; fame.
We hold rumour from what we fear. *Shaksp.*
There ran a rumour
Of many worthy fellows that were out. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
Great is the rumour of this dreadful knight,
And his achievements of no less account. *Shaksp.*
This rumour of him went forth throughout all Judea. *Luke.*
Rumour next and chance
And tumult and confusion all embroil'd. *Milton.*
She heard an ancient rumour fly,
That times to come should see the Trojan race
Her Carthage ruin. *Dryden's Aeneis.*

RUN

- To RUMOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report abroad; to
bruit.
Catsby, rumour it abroad,
That Anne my wife is sick, and like to die. *Shaksp.*
All abroad was rumour'd, that this day
Samson should be brought forth. *Milton's Agonistes.*
'Twas rumour'd,
My father 'cap'd from out the citadel. *Dryden.*
RUMOURER. *n. f.* [from rumour.] Reporter; spreader of
news.
A slave
Reports, the Volcians, with two several powers,
Are entered into the Roman territories.
—Go see this rumourer whipt: it cannot be. *Shaksp.*
RUMPLE. *n. f.* [rumpff, German.]
1. The end of the backbone.
At her rump the growing had behind
A fox's tail. *Fairy Queens, b. i.*
If his holiness would thump
His reverend bum 'gainst host's rumps,
He might be equipt from his own stable. *Prior.*
Rumps of beef with virgin honey strew'd. *King.*
Last trotted forth the gentle swine,
To ease her itch against the flump,
And daintily was heard to whine,
All as the scrubb'd her meazly rump. *Swift's Miscel.*
2. The buttocks.
A sailor's wife had chefnuts in her lap,
And mouncht,—give me quoth I
Aroint the witch!—the rump fed ronyon cries. *Shaksp.*
He charg'd him first to bind
Crowder's hands on rump behind. *Hudibras, p. i.*
To RUMPLE. *v. a.* [rumpelen, Dutch.] To crush or contract
into inequalities and corrugations; to crush together out of
shape.
Each vital speck, in which remains
Th' entire, but rumpled animal, contains
Organs perplex'd. *Blackmore on the Creation.*
I rumpled petticoats, or tumbled beds,
Or discompos'd the head-dress of a prude. *Pope.*
Never put on a clean apron, 'till you have made your lady's
bed, for fear of rumpling your apron. *Swift.*
RUMPLE. *n. f.* [hympelle, Saxon.] Pucker; rude plait.
Fair Virginia would her face bestow
On Rutia, and change her faultless make
For the foul rumple of her camel-back. *Dryden.*
To RUN. *v. n.* pret. ran. [rinnan, Gothick; yman, Saxon;
rennen, Dutch.]
1. To move swiftly; to ply the legs in such a manner, as that
both feet are at every step off the ground at the same time;
to make haste; to pass with very quick pace.
Their feet run to evil, and make haste to shed blood. *Prov.*
Laban ran out unto the man unto the well. *Gen. xxiv. 29.*
When she knew Peter's voice, she ran in, and told how
Peter stood before the gate. *Acts xii. 14.*
Since death's near, and runs with so much force,
We must meet first, and intercept his course. *Dryden.*
He ran up the ridges of the rocks amain. *Dryden.*
Let a shoe-boy clean your shoes and run of errands. *Swift.*
2. To use the legs in motion.
Seldom there is need of this, till young children can run
about. *Locke.*
3. To move in a hurry.
The priest and people run about,
And at the ports all thronging out,
As if their safety were to quit
Their mother. *Benj. Johnson.*
4. To pass on the surface, not through the air.
The Lord sent thunder, and the fire ran along upon the
ground. *Exodus ix. 25.*
5. To rush violently.
Let not thy voice be heard, lest angry fellows run upon
thee, and thou lose thy life. *Judges xviii. 25.*
Now by the winds and raging waves I swear,
Your safety more than mine was thus my care;
Left of the guide bereft, the rudder lost,
Your ship shou'd run against the rocky coast. *Dryden.*
They have avoided that rock, but run upon another no less
dangerous. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
I discover those shoals of life which are concealed in order
to keep the unwary from running upon them. *Addison.*
6. To take a course at sea.
Running under the island Claudia, we had much work to
come by the boat. *Acts xxvii. 16.*
7. To contend in a race.
A horse-boy, being lighter than you, may be trusted to
run races with less damage to the horses. *Swift.*
8. To fly; not to stand. It is often followed by away in this
sense.
My conscience will serve me to run from this Jew, my
master. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*